

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance:—  
\$3.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks; 15¢ for each cent.

VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1863.

NO. 10.

## OUR RATES.

Whilst the publishers of newspapers in all the towns and cities around us are raising the rates of their subscription, advertising and job work, the printer in this place have determined not to raise the rates of their subscription, but in consequence of the heavy advance in the price of paper and all printing materials, we are compelled to raise slightly on a few of our advertisements. The items are of such a character and the advance upon them so small, that our patrons will scarcely feel it, whilst it may materially aid us in carrying sail through the crisis.

### OUR PRICES:

1 square, 3 insertions, \$1 25  
For every additional insertion, 25¢  
Advertisements containing more than one square, \$1 00 per square for the first insertion.  
Extra notices, 2 00  
Auditor's Notices, 2 00  
Probationary Notices, 1 50  
Local Notices, 10 cents per line.  
Obituary Notices, 3 cents per line, over 4 lines—extra to accompany Notice.  
Bills—\$1 50 for first week—\$1 25 for each additional week.

Handbills and Subscriptions at old rates.  
The above rates have been adopted by all the editors in this place and will be strictly adhered to.

## UNITED STATES TAXES.

### ASSESSOR'S APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lists, Valuations and Enumerations made by the several Assistant Assessors for the various divisions of Adams county, will be open for review at the Assessor's Office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, from the 1st to the 15th of January, 1863, both days inclusive.

APPEALS from the same will be received by the Assessor, on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th of January, at his office in Gettysburg.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAW.—"All appeals shall be in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall moreover state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of."

ROBERT G. HARPER,  
Assessor, 16th District, Pennsylvania,  
Gettysburg, Dec. 30, 1862.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the Mill House, Frederick City, Md., on Saturday, the 17th of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a well improved FARM, containing 118 ACRES, more or less, of first quality land, 18 ACRES, this land lies about 10 miles North East of Frederick city, and immediately on the Annapolis road; about half mile from William Jones' Mill; and adjoining the lands of Messrs. Henry Nelson, Robert Nelson, Thomas Hammon and others. This farm is improved with an excellent new frame two-story DWELLING, new brick barn, stone Tenant House, a never failing spring of pure water near the dwelling, with timber in every field, with an abundance of timber land for the farm. This farm has been well tilled in the last ten years and is very desirable property.

Persons wishing to purchase a farm, will do well by attending this sale, as I am determined to sell.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, the purchaser giving approved security, to be approved by the subscriber, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN H. NELSON,  
Dec. 30, 1862.

## Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Alias Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, I have sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Christian Overholzer, Jr., Shagle, and others, containing 30 acres, more or less—about 7 acres in meadow—improved with a two-story Frame Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, with a back building attached, well of water near the door of the dwelling, Log Barn, &c. Seized and taken into execution as the property of Mary Workley and Wm. Workley.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff,  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30, '62.

—Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid down immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will again be put up for sale.

## Notice.

THE first and final account of ZACHARIAH HARRIS, Assignee of JOHN BARR and wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 19th day of January next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILLY, Prothonotary,  
Per R. W. BAKER, Deputy,  
Proth'y's Office, Dec. 16th, 1862.

## License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January next.

JACOB W. PETERS, Butler township,  
Gettysburg, Pa.

J. J. EATON, Esq.,  
JOHN RICHOLTZ, Clerk,  
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy,  
Dec. 30,

## Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 19th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

178. The first and final account of William A. Duncan, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Maria McCallahan, dec'd.

179. The account of Leah Raffensperger, Administratrix of the estate of Peter H. Raffensperger, late of Huntington township, dec'd.

C. X. MARTIN, Registrar,  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
Dec. 23, 1862.

## Choice Poetry.

### THE SECOND WIFE.

They told me he had won before  
Another's heart than mine,  
And hid his first and deepest love  
Upon an earlier shrine.

They said my spirit oft must grieve,  
If I but would, cast  
With one who held so sacred still  
Remembrance of the past.

I heeded not; my bark was launched  
With his own life's raft,  
And earth holds not a happier heart  
Than mine—a second bride.

I knew that he had loved and lost  
What life may never give back,  
The flowers that bloomed in freshness once  
Have withered in his track.

I knew that she—the angel called—  
Looked out from you blue Heaven,  
A watcher o'er the earth-bound soul  
From which her own was riven.

Together do we oft recall  
This dream of other years,  
Nor do I love him less to know,  
He once had cause for tears.

More blest am I that it hath been  
My love's appointed task  
To wake anew the "charms of home,"  
In which his soul may bask.

### GOOD NIGHT.

Good night! I have to say good night  
To such a host of peaceful things:  
Good night to that fragile lamp,  
All gleefully with its weight of rings;

Good night to that perfect mouth,  
Good night to that perfect hair,  
Good night to that perfect hand,  
And all the sweetest nestled there—

The snowy hand that leads me, then  
I'll have to say Good night again!

Be there will come a time, my love,  
When, if I read our stars aright,  
I shall not linger by the parting  
With my adieu. "Till then good night!"

You with the time were now? And I,  
You do not blush to wish it so?  
You would have blushed yourself to death  
To own so much a year ago—

What! to look those snowy hands! ah, then,  
I'll have to say Good night again!

## Miscellaneous.

### Borrowing Trouble.

That was sensible advice which was given to the young boy, puzzled to know how to walk. "Shall I," said he, "move my right front paw first, or my left, or the two front paws first, or the two hind ones, or all four at once, and how?" The old she-bear came to his relief with the advice: "Leave off thinking and walk."

It is not uncommon for men to place themselves in the predicament of the young bear; to involve themselves in needless complexities, by trumping up imaginary difficulties, or by timorously looking forward to the future. There are some who appear to take pleasure in casting a dismal shadow over their lot, and there is no one who does not suffer, more or less, from dangers and perplexities, from trials and sorrows, which have no real existence.

As a general thing, one who is over-anxious about future and doubtful duties, may be sure that he is skirting present and plain duties. It seldom happens that the duty of the present moment can not be discerned. If that is done, it becomes a torch, throwing light on the duty next at hand.

In every department of life, the habit of borrowing trouble is found, crippling action and sound thought.

AN OLD MAN'S WIFE.—In the eighty-fourth year of his age, Dr. Calvin Chapin wrote of his wife: "My domestic enjoyments have been, perhaps, as near perfection as the human condition permits. She made my home the pleasantest spot to me on earth. And now that she is gone, my worldly loss is perfect."

How many a poor fellow would be saved from suicide, from the penitentiary, and the gallows every year, had he been blessed with such a wife.

"She made home the pleasantest spot to me on earth." What a grand tribute to that woman's love, and piety, and common sense! Rather different was the testimony of an old man three years ago, just before he was hung in the Tombs yard of New York city. "I did not intend to kill my wife, but she was a very aggravating woman. Let each wife inquire, 'Which am I?'"

### The March to the Grave.

What a mighty procession has been marching toward the grave during the year! At the usual estimate during the past year, more than 35,000,000 of the world's population has gone down to the earth again. Place them in a long array, and they will give a moving column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the globe's circumference! Only think of it; ponder and look upon these astounding computations! What a spectacle, as they "move on," tramp, tramp, forward upon this stupendous dead-march!

Life is short and time is fleeting,  
And our hearts, though strong and brave,  
Still, like muffled drums, are beating  
Funeral marches to the grave.

When the celebrated Haydn was asked how all his sacred music was so cheerful, the great composer replied: "I cannot make it otherwise. I write according to the thoughts I feel; when I think upon God, my heart is so full of joy that the notes dance and leap as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be pardoned in me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

An Irishman speaking of a relative who was hung said he died during a tight-rope performance.

## AN OLD PICTURE.

Not many years ago there lived a very rich man in the South of France. He had been a sea captain, and by his long voyages to distant parts of the earth he had collected a great deal of property. But now he had grown so old and weak that he had to sit in an easy chair, and let the little children of the neighborhood crawl up in his lap.

The old man had no children of his own. In fact, he had very few relatives, and they cared nothing about him. But I must say that every time he was sick they became very kind to him. But they did not love him at all, and I once heard one of his servants say that if it were not for his immense wealth, they wouldn't care a fig for him. They wanted him to die.

He noticed this as well as his servants did. Of course he could not love his relatives as much as he would if they had really loved him very dearly, for the old proverb says, "Love begets love." But it was the old captain's nature to love everybody, and many a poor man had he relieved of his wants, and made the balance of his days as happy as a King's. It was his greatest pleasure to help the needy, and I wish every rich man was as kind as that old sea-captain was. Every good cause that was presented to him met with success. He loved to give.

One day he determined that as for his relatives, he would continue to do his duty toward them, but if they inherited all his money after he died they should spend it as easily as they got it. He thought it best to apply it to those objects and persons that a kind Providence threw in his way. On one occasion, while riding on horse back along the public road, he met a little ragged boy going to school. He stopped him, and asked him what his name was, and where he lived, and all about him. His mother proved to be a very poor widow, who gained her living by gathering sticks. The boy's name was Andrew.

Here was some one on whom he could spend his care and kindness. He went to see Andrew's mother, and gave her a hundred dollars in gold. She was a good woman, and knew how to turn it to proper account. He bought Andrew some new clothes, and sent him to school, and bought all his books and pencils, and writing paper. The boy improved very fast. He went to Sunday-school and church, and could repeat the catechism and the creed. The old captain talked to him frequently about the Saviour, and tried to induce him to give the Lord his heart, and read a chapter or two in the Bible every day.

Andrew, when he grew up, became a very superior cabinet maker. He was sent for, to go to a distant town to take charge of a large cabinet warehouse. He went, and his profits were so great that he could send home money to his mother every month. He was industrious, and never failed to pray more than once every day. Now, it is wonderful that the Lord took good care of him.

One day there came a letter to him telling him that his mother was quite sick, and also that the sea captain was enjoining so severely that he was not expected to live. He could not stay away from these two dearest objects of his affections. He loved them more than all the world besides. They had both done so much for him; and he prayed God to spare their lives until he could see them once more.

He reached home, and found his mother still living. After staying with her awhile, and giving her the nice oranges and other things he had brought her, he went off to the old captain's house to see how he was, or if he was living yet. When he got there, he found it difficult to be admitted. The old man's relatives had multiplied in number; some of them he had not seen himself more than once or twice in all his life. Andrew was told that he could not see the old man; but when the servants met him, they went and told the captain. So he sent word out for Andrew to be admitted immediately.

And how glad was the sick man to see him! He could hardly believe him to have been the little Andrew he had met, ragged and hungry, one winter morning, so many years ago, on his way to school. He said to him, as he embraced him in his arms, "Andrew, my dear child, how delighted I am to see you once more! The Lord knows that I have done so much for you as if you were my own child. And I believe I love you just as much, too. I have made a will, Andrew, and have not mentioned your name in it. You must not think it hard. I know you will not, for you are neither a spendthrift nor a miser, and the Lord has prospered you so much that you have no need of any more money. I'll tell you, Andrew, the secret of your success. You commenced when going to pray to God, and to read your Bible, and to love the Sunday school. The Lord never forsakes such children when they get older, and become men and women."

Andrew, replied, with tears in his eyes, that he thanked him for his great kindness, and that he thought it was right for him not to leave him any of his wealth. "Well, Andrew," replied the old captain, "I can now die in peace. If you are satisfied with my apparent neglect, I am content. You have taught me many a lesson by your good conduct, and I trust you will be a true, devoted man as long as you live. And I think my Heavenly Father for his kindness in giving you to me as a fit object for the bestowment of my money and affections. I must die in a few days, perhaps a few hours, and I hope you will visit me as often as you can before I go hence."

Andrew divided his time between his sick mother and the old sea captain. A few days afterwards the dying man said to him:

"You must not think hard of my not mentioning your name in my will. You have treasures elsewhere, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

Alas! the time came to die. The old sea captain closed his eyes, never more to open them again upon this earth. There was but one person really sorry for his death, and that was Andrew. He did not weep outwardly so much as some of the relatives, but he felt it more deeply, and his heart was more sorrowful. His mother got better every day, and finally she was well again. When she was almost recovered, Andrew received one morning a very unpleasant letter. It contained news that his large cabinet warehouse in the town where he had been living, was burnt up, and all his splendid side-boards and bureaus, and chairs, and sofas, were burnt up too. The desk in which he kept his papers had been destroyed among the rest. His iron money safe had melted in the great heat, and all his money was gone with it. Poor Andrew! It seemed as if everything was going against him. But he did not complain for one moment, and said to his mother, "My dear mother, the Lord blessed me with friends when I was a poor little ragged school-boy, and I know he will not forsake me now."

It was the strange request of the old sea captain that his will should not be opened until the forty-ninth day after his death. Of course, the relatives were all anxious for the will to be read, and they all expected good big slices out of such vast property. The morning arrived for the will to be read. The notary was there in time, and about thirty-six persons, who all claimed to be relatives of the old captain. They were breathless with excitement and anxiety when the reading commenced. The substance of it was that ten of the relatives were left the sum of two thousand dollars apiece, and that the splendid furniture was to be sold at auction, when they would all have the privilege of buying some article or other by way of keepsake, for remembering the old captain. Nothing was left to Andrew, and this pleased them very much, for they were afraid he would get some share of the property. The remainder of the thirty-six went away disappointed and angry. But that the favored ten should only get two thousand dollars apiece was a very strange thing in itself.

The estate was large enough for them to have received many thousand dollars a piece at least, and yet they got but a little part of that large estate.

The day for the auction arrived. Many of the relatives came to buy the rich furniture that had all been bought in foreign countries at a very high price. Andrew was at the sale. He was now very poor, as I have said, and had but a few shillings in his pocket. He knew not where he would get any more money from, and his poor mother would soon be needing many things for her own use.

The rich furniture was selling very well. The relatives vied with each other as to who should get it. Andrew watched every article, and longed to have money enough to buy something by which to remember the old captain who had been so very kind to him. But everything was too high for his slender purse.

The day was wearing on toward night, and the auctioneer was selling the old broken furniture, and books, and other cast-away things that were found stored away in the garret. Among many other objects of no apparent value was an old picture in a rough, worn-out, worn-out frame. It was covered with dust, and the auctioneer thought it was no use to sell it, as it could not bring anything. He brushed the dust off with his handkerchief, and it almost filled the room and strangled the people, so thick had it collected on the old picture frame. But behold, after it had been carefully dusted, the painting was a splendid portrait of the old sea-captain. It was almost perfect. There were his fat face, his bright blue eyes, his grey hair, his broad shirt collar, his blue coat and brass buttons—everything showed it to be a good picture of the old man. Still the frame was very poor and worthless. It was of the oldest wood I almost ever met with. Nobody ever saw such a good picture in such an old frame.

"Now," said the auctioneer, "who bids for this splendid portrait of the old sea-captain? It is perfect. What am I offered for the picture?"

The relatives crowded around him, and those who were down stairs came up. When they saw that it was the picture of the old man they did not care for it at all. Nobody bid anything, and that showed plainly enough that if those relatives had cared for the old sea-captain they would have tried to buy his portrait. But as it was they did not bid the first penny. The auctioneer thought he would not be able to sell it at all, but when Andrew saw that nobody was going to bid anything, he started it at two shillings. It was worth at least eighty dollars, but as Andrew had but little money, he could not bid any more. Nobody went any higher, and at last the portrait was struck off to him.

He was delighted with his purchase, for there was nothing sold that day which he would rather have had than this exact portrait of the man who had been so kind to him.

The next day Andrew determined to put a new frame on his splendid picture. He had a piece of excellent mahogany and a few tools in his mother's little cottage; and as he was a cabinet-maker, and had worked out many a picture-frame, he intended to make just as good a one as it was in his power to do. His mother said the portrait

was perfect, and told him to get the frame done as soon as possible, for she wanted to hang it up in their little cottage.

Andrew went to work at the picture. But before doing anything on the new frame, he thought he would take out the old one. It was nailed pretty strong, but he was careful. When he was ripping out the last board on the back of the picture, quite a little bundle fell out. Of course, thought Andrew, it is an old mouse nest, and he was just going to throw it out of the window, when the outside wrapper fell off.

What should be in his hands but a great bundle of bank notes! Andrew was astonished. He did not know what to think or say. He called his mother, and showed the bundle to her. They unrolled them and counted them. They amounted altogether to about ninety thousand dollars! Inside the last one was this little note:—"Dear friend, this money belongs to you, whoever you may be. I know you love me, or you would never have bought my portrait, and especially in such an old frame as this. I hope you will love God and your country, and meet me in Heaven." With the note was a little will, dated only the day before the old captain was taken sick, in which all the roll of money was declared the property of the purchaser of the picture.

I will not tell you how Andrew and his poor mother felt at their good fortune. But I will say that they never became proud or haughty.

He spent a large share of his money upon the poor and needy, and always said, when he gave a dollar: "Take good care of it. I give it to you because it is the Lord's money and I am only steward of it. The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof."

Andrew prayed every day as he had done before. As it may wonder, children, that he was happy when he came to die?

### Hospital Anecdote.

A few days since, as a clergyman of Newport was visiting the barracks, administering spiritual consolation to the sick and wounded, he remarked to the nurse—a lady who was standing by, that a certain man was very sick. "Yes," said the nurse, "a very sick man, and sick from a very good cause, too. I tell you what 'tis, Mr. —," she added, "when a soldier dies in the service of his country the Lord snatches him straight up to Heaven before the devil knows anything about it."

GERMAN GENTLEMAN.—A fine old German gentleman, just returned from a visit to England, bringing with him his frau, met an old friend not many days since; and after some little conversation the old gentleman inserted the index finger of his right hand among the short ribs of his better half, who had, up to the time, taken no particular part in the conversation, but stood leaning against the counter communicating "bit" herself. Her lord and master accompanied the poke with the exclamation:—

"Petsy, Petsy!"  
"You want me, Shoon?"  
"I want to introduce mine friend Shacab Stump; the more you know him the better you gets acquainted with him."

"Sam," said a late minister to his man-of-all-work, "you must bottle the cask of whisky this afternoon; but as the vapor from the whisky may be injurious, take a glass of it before you begin, to prevent intoxication." Now Samuel was an old soldier, and never was in better spirits than when bottling whisky; and having received from his master a special license to taste, went to work most heartily. Some hours after the minister visited the cellar to inspect the progress; and was horrified to find Sam lying his full length on the floor. "Oh Sam," said the minister, "you have not taken my advice, and you see the consequences. Rise, Sam, and take a glass yet; it may restore you." Sam, nothing loth, took the glass from the minister's hands, and having emptied it, said: "Oh sir, this is the thirtieth glass I've taken, but I'm no better."

NEWEST INVENTION FOR WAKING UP.—A letter from London mentions the following novelty among the wonders of the London Exhibition: "The Morning Friend" consists of a lounge or sofa, a high round box and a clock. You go to sleep on the lounge, which is a sort of bed. At the proper hour for rising, the clock sounds an alarm—long and loud. At the same moment something creeps up over the end of the lounge and pulls off your nightcap; while this is going on, a match is lighted; a cup of coffee (placed there cold the night before) begins to warm, and by the time you are dressed is ready for you. But if you still sleep after all this, the clock, after five minutes more, sounds another alarm, and the sofa on which you are sleeping softly tips up on one end and puts you on your feet. What do you think of the "Morning Friend?"

If a man during fifty years chews every day two inches of solid plug tobacco (and millions do it) it will amount at the end of that time to 3266 feet, or a mile and a quarter of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad, and will cost \$1,500! What filth and folly!

Mrs. Simps says her husband is always running about at night, and never gets home until twelve o'clock, and she's almost crazy. Mr. Simps is generally in the same condition, after he gets home.

The women must think that we men are great robbers! We are all the time going about robbing them of their very names!

SAD TERMINATION OF A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—A New York correspondent, writing to the Philadelphia Inquirer, records the following sad history:

"A few years ago the marriage of Miss Broker, a young, beautiful and accomplished lady, with her father's coachman, John Deau, set all the scandal mongers of Gotham on end. A sad *addendum* to the 'strange, eventful history' has now to be added. After the marriage, the young people, notwithstanding their different 'bringing up,' lived happily enough together, in a small cottage over in Williamsburg. The husband obtained an office in the Custom House, and saved money enough to open a public house at the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg. But alas! for John Deau, he could not keep a hotel. It is said 'he was his own best customer,' and as a natural result he commenced treating his wife badly. In a short while all their money was spent, and with poverty coming in at the door, love, as usual, flew out of the window. John beat and abused his wife, but all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face, when she was compelled to ask admission into the Alms-house. The petition was granted, and the fashionable, elegant and accomplished belle of the Fifth avenue—a few years ago—is now the associate of beggars and paupers."

Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland, it seems, will not help those who refuse to help themselves. Great scarcity of food prevails among the fishing population, and he has been petitioned to do those in want; but in reply he shows that the shore fishery has given at least a fair return last summer; that those who have been industrious and economical have provided enough for their winter's support, and that he declines to give Government aid to the idle and extravagant, as any show of returning to a system of pauper aid, when the means of independence is within the grasp of common energy, is one the Government will not countenance.

A Philadelphia paper, speaking of the liberal expenditure of money for holiday presents, on the day and evening before Christmas, says, that in one establishment on Chestnut street, a singular scene transpired. A woman, evidently in pursuit of a gift for a friend, entered and asked to be shown a necklace. Upon inquiring the price she was told that the article was valued at \$2,500. She declared her intention to purchase, and the salesman offered to send it to her residence. With a smiling countenance, she threw the necklace over her head, drew from her purse the full amount in Treasury notes, handed it to the astonished salesman, and walked into the street.

DEATH OF AN AGED HERMIT.—Mr. Joseph Plummer, of Meredith, well known to many of the residents of Belknap county, N. H., as "Old Jo. Plummer, the Hermit," who has passed sixty-seven years of his life by himself in a log house, situated in a remote locality, died on the 3d ult., aged eighty-eight years. One of his friends called on him the evening previous to his death, and requested permission to pass the night with him; but he replied, "You can do me no good—I shall die before morning." The friend granted his wish and left him, and during the night he died, as he had lived, alone.

The total loss of life on the great lakes in 1862, foots up 156, against 108 in 1861. There were few great catastrophes. The heaviest loss by any one disaster occurred November 2d, by the wreck of the propeller Bay State on Lake Ontario, near Oswego. All on board—22 in number—were lost. The day following 17 lives were lost by six scows going ashore at Port Colborne. There was a loss of 12 lives by one accident on Lake Superior, and two schooners' crews of 7 each by going ashore on Lake Erie.

The Chicago Times, a violently disloyal paper, has, by an almost unanimous vote, been excluded from the Chicago Board of trade, and its commercial reporter denied the privileges of the rooms. The merchants also refuse to give the latter commercial information.

Samples of cotton, grown this year in the department of Gard, in France, have just been sent to Paris. They were raised from seeds supplied by the *Societe d'Acclimatation*, and are of two descriptions, Sea Island and Louisiana. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather which has prevailed this year in the south of France, the cotton is believed to be as good in quality as that grown last year on the same estate, and sent to the International Exhibition.

WHY CHILDREN DIE.—I have seen persons gather for their parlors the choicest flowers, just as they begin to open into full bloom and fragrance, lost some passer by should tear them from the bush and destroy them. Does not God sometimes gather young and innocent children into heaven for the same reason—lost some rude hand should despoil them of their beauty.

If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors with the world full of pretty girls. Let young men think of this.

A man who had purchased a pair of new shoes, finding the road rather a rough one, decided on putting the shoes under his arm, and walking home barefooted. After a while he stubbed his toe, taking the nail off as clean as a whistle. "How lucky!" he exclaimed, "what a tremendous kick that would have been for the shoes!"

THE UNFRIENDLINESS OF FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Commercial writes, under date of 12th:

It is believed here by many persons, that the French Government intends to renew alone, if it has not already done so, its offers of mediation between the two contending parties in America. The course pursued by the Government journals certainly gives room for such a conclusion; and it is understood here that M. Mercier, at Washington, favors this action on the part of his Government.

The feeling is growing more general that there is some secret league between Mr. Sidel and the French Government in regard to the Confederacy and the operations in Mexico, which forbodes no good to the United States. Mr. Sidel is naturally deeply interested in the condition of affairs at New Orleans, where his property has been confiscated, and the French Government still looks upon Louisiana as almost a French province.

The journals which represent the interest of the Government here, seem to have combined to make out a case for French intervention at New Orleans, and Mr. Sidel, it is known, furnishes the arguments for this object. For some time the Government journals have been filled with statements professing to come from New Orleans, but which are manufactured in Paris, showing the great sufferings and even personal dangers of the French population in that city, who have been deprived of their arms by a power either unable or unwilling to protect them, and they demand that France should offer the desired protection. The arrival of a French fleet before New Orleans was received by the Southerners and their French sympathizers with great joy, and the official journal announced the fact of its arrival in terms which would have been offensive to any Government but that of the United States.

Altogether the indications for the moment are that while a better feeling is growing up toward us in England, the contrary is true of France.

Professor Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan, reports that the whole central area of that State, embracing 187 townships, or 6,700 square miles, is underlain by coal seams, ranging in thickness from three to five feet. Mines have been opened in several places, three at Jackson, and one at Cornum, which last year yielded over 25,000 tons. The coal resembles that of the Illinois beds in quality.

The list of marine losses for December shows an aggregate of forty-three vessels. Of this number two were steamers, eleven were ships, four were barks, thirteen were brigs, fifteen were schooners, and one a sloop. The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at \$4,461,000.

A Berlin Journal states that there are now in the Prussian capital seven butchers' shops for the sale of horse flesh, and that seven hundred and fifty horses have been killed in the present year for their supply. No animal can be slaughtered for these establishments without a certificate from the veterinary surgeon of the place.



## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity, which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, I have pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury Nov. 30th, 1861, was \$1,551,303 72

Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1861, were as follows:

Ordinary sources, \$4,047,822 89	
Six per cent. loan act, May 15, 1861, 287,850 00	
From various banks as equivalent for cash for the payment of out, on public debt, 140,768 30	
Refunded cash, milit'y, 23,506 42	
U. States Government, 605,740 52	
	\$5,111,747 68

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, 6,663,050 39

And the payments have been as follows:

Ordinary purposes, \$3,053,110 06	
Paid on State interest as an equivalent for coin, 140,631 22	
Military expenses, act April 12, 1861, 7 62	
Military expenses, act May 15, 1861, 400,548 68	
Military expenses, act May 16, 1862, 1,217 26	
Military expenses, act April 16, 1862, 20,607 04	
Military expenses, act May 15, 1861, 400 54	
Commissioners of sinking fund, 427,881 31	
Domestic creditors, 103 32	
Temp'y loan redeemed, 100,000 00	
United States Government direct tax, 350,000 00	
	\$4,590,008 25

Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1862, 2,172,844 10

Of which amount one hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and twenty-seven cents is the balance of unexpended military funds.

Balance of said fund Nov. 30, 1861, \$390,507 41

Receipts under act May 16, 1861, 387,850 00

778,357 41

Paid for military expenses, act May 16, 1862, 1,217 26

Paid for redemption of temporary loan, 100,000 00

1,627,881 14

Receipts from ordinary sources:

For year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$4,047,822 89

For year ending Nov. 30, 1862, 2,611,915 57

Excess of receipts for 1862, 1,601,176 82

Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting interest:

For year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$3,053,110 06

For year ending Nov. 30, 1862, 1,023,245 77

Decrease in expenditures of 1862, 95,317 16

From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million three hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and sixteen cents less than the year previous.

The healthy condition of the revenues, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid economy which has been practiced, (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the national Government,) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burthens of the people. In this connection it is proper to invite your attention to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, now, in some parts of the State, oppressive.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1861, \$4,050,666 08

Additional amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on military loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861, 897,850 00

Deduct amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, viz:

Five per cent. State stocks, \$208,000 40	
Four and a half per cent. State stocks, 50,000 00	
Five per cent. State stocks, 100,000 00	
Interest certificates, 17 35	
Relief notes, 1,411 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates, 64 52	
Military loan, per act of Ap. 12, 1861, redeemed 100,000 00	
	\$202,201 26

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1862, \$4,448,213 82

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars as follows:

Bonds of Suburb and Erie railroad company, \$2,500,000	
Bonds of Pa. railroad company, 7,000,000	
Bonds of Wyoming canal company, 281,000	
	10,781,000

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the above balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced, \$262,801 67	
As follows, viz:	
State stocks, \$261,178 74	
Interest certificates, 379 41	
Domestic creditors' certificates, 64 52	
Relief notes cancelled, 11 88	
	\$262,801 67

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the thirtieth of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Under the act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed William McClelland, R. B. McComb, and M. Russell Thayer, Esquires, as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

I refer to the report of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The report of the Auditor General, however, is not yet published.

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In accordance with the act of 10th of February, 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-three cents, was on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, by a relinquishment of a portion of the same claimed by the State from the government, and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by the act of Congress, for prompt payment.

Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 20th of February last, I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open the important route of the east mineral and other resources of our northwestern counties by this means will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sinking Fund and Erie railroad company, now forming part of the sinking fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, for differences between specie and paper currency, of which the banks, under the provisions of the act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide, it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay in like manner the interest on the State debt, which will be paid by the State, should not be careful not to violate the law of impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject.

In my opinion there are already more incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be incorporated.

On the 7th of July last a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, and was promptly responding to the call. Although it was believed that no number would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the Treasury, and we could not wait for the Legislature to act on this subject, and the need of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended by injurious delay. Under these circumstances I, confidently, appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectively answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large sum raised by the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their own citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject, that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State.

The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; four regiments which, previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised, are still in progress of organization.

On special requisition from the War Department there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. Details of heavy artillery are being raised by Major Joseph Roberts, U. S. A. with my assent, and under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by proclamation to organize into companies, and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. On the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer militia, to be organized at Harrisburg for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at Harrisburg for the defence of this State by the banks of the Susquehanna, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the volunteer militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro' in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect DuPont's powder mills, in the State of Delaware, on the 24th of September the volunteer militia were directed to me from services having by their spirited defence, and greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had

polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through me. Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid by the United States, and I am confident, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unaccustomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of them.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia having been found to be defective. Several counties and districts, having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 10th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several counties and districts, and were organized into regiments, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the enrolment, of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlements on volunteers.

Including the three months volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some fifty thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of 11th September last, making in the whole more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on their soil, and it is to be regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army for the recovery of their return to the Potomac.

Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of regulars at the barracks at that place. These troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry from the 1st and 2nd regiments of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to move forward when Major General Wood arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg.

The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of Gen. Wood, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages to their property.

On the emergency to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porter, of the United States Army, who testified his affection for his native State, and zeal in her service when threatened. And on the same, and other occasions, I am indebted to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. Wright, and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my Staff, who came promptly on my summons and served with their accustomed zeal and fidelity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some efficient legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

The State in possession of the following Ordnance and Ammunition:

63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs.	
2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Griffin rifled cannon, 6 pounders, 2 caissons and 2 battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last.	
26,492 muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready for issue, 4,460 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance, having been used by the militia called out in September last, require cleaning.	
123,000 rounds of ammunition complete.	
684 pistols.	
1,938 rounds of artillery ammunition.	
5,222,000 rounds of ammunition for small arms.	

The following arms, accoutrements and ammunition have been furnished according to law to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the Militia Act of 1858:

5,840 muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete, were issued and are now in possession of border counties.	
4,958 muskets and rifles, and 3,041 sets of accoutrements issued to the militia in a session of organized companies. Also 80,000 rounds of ammunition issued to border counties and organized companies.	
1,755 muskets and 895 sets of accoutrements, were issued to Colonels Brown and Glantz's regiments on going into the service.	

32 pieces of artillery, issued to the First Pennsylvania Artillery, Colonel Charles T. Campbell commanding, on going into the service.

528 sabres, 1,056 pistols and 528 sets of accoutrements, issued to organized cavalry companies.

Showing an aggregate of 107 pieces of artillery, 39,045 muskets and rifles, 1,740 pistols, 1,826 sabres, 5,222,000 rounds of ammunition, 628,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 1,628 sets of dry accoutrements, 1,022,000 rounds of ammunition.

In addition to the above, the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the "Home Guard of the city of Philadelphia," to be in its possession:

20 pounder Parrott rifled guns, 2 16 pounder Parrott rifled guns, 1 10 pounder English rifled gun,	
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12 caissons for 20 pounder Parrott rifled guns, 2 caissons for 16 pounder Parrott rifled guns, with tools and stores.

12 pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgren, 12 pounder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs. Dahlgren, 2 field carriages for ditto.

2 small howitzer guns, 12 pounders, with carriages, tools and stores.

12 pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgren, 12 pounder smooth bore, 750 lbs. Dahlgren, 2 small carriages for ditto.

2 small 12 pounder howitzers, with carriages, tools and stores.

195 saddles, 127 saddles, with traces, breast strap, &c. 168 saddles, incomplete.

2,206 muskets and rifles, 300 pistols and 124 holsters, 1,997 rounds of shot and shell, 672,884 rounds musket and rifle cartridges.

The foregoing does not include the arms and equipments that have been issued to the regiments of the "Home Guard," and which are in the possession of the militia.

For the details of military operations and of statistics, I refer you to the Reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, and the Chief of Transportation, which accompany this message.

In regard to the election of officers in the Reserve Corps and the recruitment of the regiments of that corps and of our other regular regiments of volunteers, I propose to make a special message in a few days, and I desire to treat the subject somewhat at large, and submit to the Legislature some documents relating to them.

By the thirteenth section of the act of May 15th, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the treasury for a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity. At the date of my first annual message, I had drawn from the treasury eight thousand five hundred dollars, and paid out to the 1st of May, 1862, six thousand four hundred dollars, when my account was settled. Since that time I have drawn two thousand dollars from the treasury, out of which, with the balance in my hands, has been expended in the payment of members of my personal staff in service when I required assistance, and in procuring information, and to persons employed when the State was threatened with invasion in September, 1862, and during the raid in October last.

An account of these expenditures will be found on file in the office of the Auditor General.

Under the act of 20th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the safe storage of the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia. The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

In September last two batteries of rifled cannon were presented to the Commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. S. Morris, Esq., which are now in the Arsenal in this city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages, caissons and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift.

Under the joint resolutions of 28th of February, 1862, measures were promptly taken for the relief of our sick and wounded men in the field.

The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg and Fairfax, and a battery of volunteers at New Market, were held in readiness to move forward when Major General Wood arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg.

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123,	



## The News.

The steamer *Crogle*, which arrived on Sunday from New Orleans, brings disastrous intelligence from Galveston, Texas. The Rebels, on the 1st instant, made a combined attack by land and water upon our forces occupying the town and the naval vessels in the bay. The gunboats were attacked by five Rebel steamers, protected by double tiers of cotton bales and loaded with troops. The *Harriet Lane* was captured by boarding, after nearly all her officers and crew had been killed or wounded. Out of a crew of one hundred and thirty but a small number escaped. The gunboat *Westfield*, which was ashore, was blown up by Com. Renshaw, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Rebels. They also captured two vessels loaded with coal. Capt. Winwright and Lieutenant Lee, of the *Harriet Lane*, are among the killed. The gunboats *Clifton* and *Owaseo* were engaged, but escaped. Commander Renshaw and Lieutenant Zimmerman were wounded by the explosion of the *Westfield*. The small force on land, about three hundred in number, were also captured. All the fleet and the remaining troops, who had not landed, were on their way back to New Orleans. The affair is calamitous, and we fear, also, disgraceful, as it seems impossible that the gunboats could have been captured if they had not allowed themselves to be surprised.

Advices from Vicksburg direct, received via Cairo, report that the republic of Gen. Sherman's force in the attack on that place was complete, and that the whole of our troops under direction of Gen. McClernand, who had arrived and taken command, had re-embarked. The Rebels followed our troops as they fell back, until they came within range of the gunboats, when they were driven back with severe loss. At last accounts the entire fleet of transports with the troops on board were at Island No. 82, on their way back to Helena. Our loss in the attack on the Rebel fortification was about two thousand killed and wounded and one thousand missing. Capt. Gwinn of the gunboat *Beaton*, died of wounds received in the attack on "Flowing" Bluff. Nothing had been heard at Vicksburg from General Banks or Admiral Farragut.

An expedition sent by Gen. Keyes from Yorktown to White House, on the Pamunkey river, on Wednesday the 7th accomplished some important results. Gen. Dix states that they destroyed the depot and railroad stock at the White House, and burned a steamer, several sloops and boats, and a bark loaded with grain, and returned without losing a man. They also brought back eight wagons loaded and a number of animals. The success of these expeditions into the rear of the enemy proves that our troops are quite equal to the Rebels in the execution of such enterprises.

A flag of truce to Savannah, recently sent from Fort Pulaski, ascertained that the towns Georgia and Fingert were both under a flag of truce, and available only as floating batteries. The Rebels are busily strengthening every position in the vicinity of the city.

Advices from New Orleans state that the Rebels have twelve thousand men and thirty guns at Fort Hudson. The earthworks are said to be twelve miles in extent. The Capital at Baton Rouge was destroyed by fire recently, with many thousands of rare and valuable books, paper, &c. The loss was about \$70,000.

Four complete batteries were shipped from Indianapolis on Jan. 6, to supply the place of those lost in action at Martinsburg, and large supplies of arms and ammunition were forwarded on the same day from Columbus, Ohio.

There seems to have been great destruction of Government property at Island No. 10, carelessly and uselessly. The facts, as we have them, are these: Gen. Davies, understanding it to be a part of Rebel policy to take Island No. 10, and thus cut off river transportation, and fearing they might be successful, sent an order to the commanding officer to spike his guns, destroy his ammunition and evacuate the place. This order was not executed. Davies then sent another order to his Adjutant to see that it was executed, and seventy-nine guns were spiked last Monday, and about ten thousand rounds of ammunition rolled into the river. The one hundred and fifty men on the Island protested, but the order was executed.

The defeat of the Rebel General Forrest, already spoken of in General Grant's despatches to the War Department, appears to have been a very severe one. The fight took place on the west side of the Tennessee river, at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tennessee. The Rebels are said to have lost one thousand four hundred men, killed and wounded, and four hundred taken prisoners, besides a battery of six guns and nearly a thousand stand of arms.

A special despatch from Nashville to the Philadelphia Press states that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned. Clarksville, Tennessee, has also been re-captured with a number of prisoners and eight thousand barrels of flour.

The London Times thinks it is plain that General Burnside suffered a damaging repulse at Fredericksburg, but that if he retrieves it by force or strategy what he has lost, he will prove himself a great General. Renewed attacks upon an enemy after days of interval, do not often succeed, but he may possibly carry the works of the enemy or turn them. It, however, he should fail once more, he will put himself in a most disastrous position to a General, and an enterprising enemy according to all the rules of warfare, ought to destroy him, horse and foot.

**Maine Legislature.**  
AUGUSTA, Me., January 8.—The Legislature assembled in joint convention today, for the inauguration of Governor Coburn. In his Message he pays a tribute to the Maine soldiers. He states that the credit of the State is at a high premium, recommends the renewal of the act suspending specie payments by the banks, which expires on the 10th inst. The establishment of a naval and military station at Portland is recommended. He concludes his remarks on National affairs with endorsement of the Emancipation Proclamation.

## ALMANAC FOR 1863.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The steamship *McClellan* and *Arago* arrived at New York yesterday with New Orleans dates to the 29th ult. Nothing important had transpired at New Orleans. On Christmas Day there was considerable rowdiness, and eight persons were arrested for cheering for Jeff Davis, among them a Lieutenant of the British man-of-war *Venerius*, who was put in the stocks and fined fifty dollars. The troops of Gen. Banks' expedition were rapidly arriving and at once went up the river to Baton Rouge. Gen. Banks would also make his headquarters there. The Mississippi river was rapidly rising. Advices from Mexico, received through Texas, state that the French had defeated the Mexicans in a pitched battle and taken possession of Puebla. A French force had also taken possession of the port of Tampico.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, who incautiously ventured beyond the Union lines in Tennessee, came suddenly upon a party of Rebel soldiers, and, to avoid treatment as a prisoner, represented himself as a refugee from the tyranny of Gen. Rosecrans, and desirous of an interview with Gen. Bragg. His wish was gratified, and he not only had agreeable interviews with Bragg, Morgan, Breckinridge, and other Rebel leaders, but got passes to Chattanooga and Atlanta, making good use of his cars and optics; heard Jeff. Davis make a speech, and in good time got back to Nashville with information which Gen. Rosecrans was no doubt glad to receive. The correspondent says that whiskey is worth \$25 per quart, and that made of Irish potatoes; board is \$25 per week at Murfreesboro, and \$35 at Atlanta. The Seers are not half-chooled or half-fed. The purport of Jeff. Davis' visit was to heal the mutinous conduct of the Kentuckians, Tennesseans and Mississippians. The Kentuckians fear they won't fight unless Kentucky is fought for, and the Tennesseans swear they will never leave their own State. The Mississippians swear the Tennessee troops are cowards and won't fight. They charged Tennessee troops twenty-five cents a glass for water while down there. Joe Johnston is virtually in command of the army.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Ocean Queen from Aspinwall arrived at New York on Saturday week. She brings over a million in treasure. California remains true to the Union and is contributing largely of her means to uphold and prosecute the war. Her first installment of troops for service arrived in the Ocean Queen. Business is represented as dull at San Francisco and throughout the State.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked the Committee of Ways and Means to introduce a bill to authorize him to issue fifty millions additional legal tender notes, for the purpose of paying off the arrears due to the soldiers. This sum is intended to be independent of any other action in reference to the finance bill of the committee and Congress.

**Escape of Contrabands from Virginia.**  
WASHINGTON, January 9.—Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our pickets extend from Falmouth to King George Court House, about 22 miles distant from the former point.

Contrabands agree in stating that Rebel incursions are nightly made below the Court House for a long distance, and that negroes are carried away and sent South. The greater portion of the slaves, however, on the long neck of land between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, have already made their escape to our lines, bringing with them their master's teams and their property. They avail themselves of the night for their exodus.

The flag of truce steamer *New York* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, bringing 500 released Union prisoners.

## Married.

On New Year's Day, by Rev. J. G. Finney, Mr. PHILIP S. ALLEN, of Marion county, Ohio, to Miss MAGGIE M. BAILEY, of the vicinity of Gettysburg.

On the evening of Dec. 26th, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, near Knoxville, by the Rev. F. R. Boggess, Mr. ISAAC Q. ALM-STON, to Miss MARGARET A. SABLE, both of Knox co., Illinois.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. M. J. Allen, Mr. GEORGE GRIMES, of Adams county, to Miss LOUISA HENRY, of York county.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. B. A. Shorb, Mr. JACOB RIDER, to Miss AQUILLA SPON-SALEH—both of this county.

## Died.

On the 1st inst., of diphtheria, in Franklin township, SLICHER DILL, son of James and Elizabeth Spence, aged 2 years 11 months and 14 days.

On the 5th inst., Mrs. JANE BLACK, relict of late James Black, of Cumberland township, Adams county Pa., in the 88th year of her age.

On the 5th inst., near Mount Rock, Mr. JAMES BRADY, aged about 30 years.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. FRANKLIN SHIRAS, aged 10 years.

On the 8th inst., at this place in York, JOHN A., son of S. J. Myers, near Oxford, aged 22 years 9 months and 11 days.

On the 27th of November, very suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. GEORGE W. MOHRTZ, of Crestline, Ohio, formerly of this county.

On the 1st inst., of diphtheria as I fever, Miss SERVILA QUEEN DUBS, aged 14 years, 7 months and 24 days, and on the 7th, MISS AMANDA JANE DUBS, aged 17 years and 29 days, daughters of Mr. Jephthah Dubs, of Freedom township.

In Franklin township, of diphtheria, Oct. 26th, LAYNA DAYWALT, aged 12 years 6 months and 7 days; November 4th, POLLY DAYWALT, aged 21 years 8 months and 10 days; November 10th, ISAMAH DAYWALT, aged 17 years 6 months and 5 days; November 16th, SUSAN RIFE, (sister) aged 21 years 7 months and 21 days; December 30th, ELY DAYWALT, (mother) aged 48 years 6 months and 7 days. Leaving the husband and father, Geo. Daywalt, the only surviving member of the family to mourn his loss.

On the 21st ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel Kruber, Esq., in York, Mr. HENRY POLLEY, (formerly of this place), aged 79 years.

On the 27th ult., of diphtheria, ROSALIE W., daughter of John J. and Clothia Weick, aged 3 years 6 months and 17 days.

Around in the grave yard, A short and narrow bed, No grass is growing on it, And no marble at its head. Ye may go and weep beside it, Ye may kneel and kiss the soil, But you'll find no light for sorrow, In the cool and silent bed.

There is anguish in the household, It is desolate and lonely, For a fondly cherished little one, From the parent's nest has flown: A little form is missing, A heart has ceased to beat, And the chain of love's links shattered, At the desolation's feet.

On the 18th of December, WILLIAM C. WESSER, aged 6 years 8 months and 30 days, and on the 19th, MARGARET WESSER, aged 3 years 11 months and 17 days, children of HENRY THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, aged 1 year 11 months and 19 days, children of Henry R. and Margaret E. Weaver, of Straban township.

Let little children come, For they may stay, For they may kneel and kiss their home, Their tears will drive away.

Weep not for little children, Their gentle spirits fled, They sweetly sleep with Jesus, Among the silent dead.

Shed not a tear of sorrow, Around their silent tombs, Think, what lovely flowers, We have in Heaven to bloom.

## The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.	
Superfine Flour.....	\$6 00 to 6 50
Red Wheat.....	1 25 to 1 30
White Wheat.....	1 25 to 1 30
Corn old Yellow.....	62
Rye Flour.....	75 00
Buckwheat.....	4 00
Buckwheat Meal.....	10 00
Clover Seed.....	20 00 to 2 00
Timothy Seed.....	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed.....	1 75 to 2 00
Barley.....	50
Oats.....	50 to 60
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....	6 50
Do, per bag.....	1 00
Gypsum per hundred.....	1 25 to 1 50
Pork.....	3 50

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.	
Flour.....	56 50 to 6 62
Wheat.....	1 45 to 1 65
Rye.....	70 to 72
Corn.....	68 to 70
Oats.....	68 to 70
Cloverseed.....	6 27 to 6 50
Timothyseed.....	2 20 to 2 37
Beet Cattle.....	3 50 to 4 37
Bay, (in Bundles).....	22 00 to 23 00
Do.....	20 00 to 21 00

HANOVER—MONDAY LAST.	
Flour per bill, from Wagons.....	\$6 25
Wheat, per bushel.....	1 25 to 1 35
Rye.....	85
Oats.....	55
Clover Seed.....	20 00
Timothy Seed.....	6 50
Plaster Paris, per ton.....	7 00

## The Times.

The period is approaching which we had fixed upon as closing in upon those who have not paid us for several years—discontinuing their papers, and collecting the dues. It is painful for us to do so; but from the great increase of price in paper, (nearly, if not altogether double) we must either do so or stop. The latter we cannot well do, from duty to our family, who must be supported. The former we must, of necessity, do. Those concerned will, therefore, do us the favor of letting us hear from them before the 1st of February, to which day we have extended our opportunity to delinquents.

## An Apprentice.

To the Printing business, is wanted immediately at this Office.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,  
No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the RESTON, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

## A Second-mourning Long Shawl.

WAS lost on New Year's day, between Gettysburg and Beadsworth. Any person finding the same, will please leave it either at Beadsworth, or at the residence of Mr. JACOB HOPKINS, Gettysburg, and they will be suitably rewarded. Jan. 9.

## Town Lots at Public Sale.

IN pursuance of authority, given by the last will and testament of GEORGE SURROCK, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock, 4 LOTS OF GROUND, fronting on Washington street, Gettysburg, opposite the property of Edward Mendenhall and others.

Also, 3 LOTS, at the corner of Washington and Breckenridge streets.

The lots are in a good state of cultivation, and likewise valuable for building purposes.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day. The sale will be a positive one.

MOSES McCLEAN, Executor.

## Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have based upon the following times, for holding of Appeals for the year 1862, at the County Commissioners' office, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear appeals between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. of each day, as follows:

The appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntingdon, Lattimore and Hamilton, on Tuesday the 29th of January next.

For Franklin, Straban, Monroville, Butler, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy and Conowingo, on Wednesday the 31st of January next.

For Reading, Hagerstown, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick Borough and township on Thursday the 31st of January next. By order of the Commissioners.

## CALL AT THE NEW STORE.

ISAAC GOLDMAN'S CLOTHING HALL.  
COME TO GOLDMAN'S,  
at Sumner's Old Stand!

Cheer! Cheer! All new Goods!

ISAAC GOLDMAN, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Sumner's old corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods, in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's and Boy's Wear.

Over Coats, a large variety: Dress Coats, a large variety: Suit Coats, a large variety: Pants, a large variety: Vests, a large variety: Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, Knives, Port Monies, Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c. Heavy Boots, not to be beat. Segars, Tobacco, with a fine Assortment of Pipes, &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to slow. By selling goods at moderate profits he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the spot"—Sumner's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1862.

## Notice.

THE Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, have so modified the Town Ordinance recently passed, relating to Hay-packing establishments, and to Hay and Straw Stacks, within the Borough limits, as to read within 100 feet, instead of within 400 yards of any building.

By the Town Council,  
JOSEPH LITTLE, Burgess.

## Notice.

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## Notice.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE MONEY.—Male and Female Agents wanted in every town in the State of Pennsylvania to canvass for Mrs. STACY, and her great work, THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION. It is just the work for the people, and will sooner or later find its way into every family. Two Royal Octavo Volumes, 495 pages each. Embellished with over 200 first class Engravings. Price \$2.50 per volume. FIRST VOLUME NOW READY. Agents are meeting with extraordinary success. Still only by subscription by regularly appointed agents, who have the exclusive sole in the territory assigned them. For terms, &c., address J. G. WELLS, 163 William St., N. Y. Publisher of Subscription Books. Manufacturing Depot for Goods sent to the times, and sales of Agents.

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## Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREARY,  
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Oct. 21, 1862.

## AUCTIONEER.

GEORGE EPLEY, of Cumberland township for the last twenty years, respectfully calls the attention of all persons who have sales to cry, to his experience and capability in that branch. He feels very confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who employ him.

Application may be made to himself personally, or to Mr. T. M. MARY, Gettysburg, or ISAAC Roush, Esq., Fairfield.

I am a Licensed Auctioneer, under the Laws of the State of Maryland, and am prepared to attend to every call in the business of Auctioneering.

GEORGE EPLEY.  
Dec. 9, '62.

## DR. JAMES CRESS.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, I am prepared to practice the reformed system of medicine. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners. We use no more dangerous, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, lead, pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCleary's Saddle Shop. Volunteer's families attended free of charge.

Nov. 3, '62.

## Notice.

FREDERICK A. KINE'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick A. Kine, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER KINE, Adm'r.  
Dec. 2, '62.

## GRAIN GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

GRANITE STATON.—The undersigned has leased this Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, and he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living prices.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction.

PHILIP HANN.  
Sept. 2, '62.

## N. PICKING IS NOW SELLING B.

OVERCOATS at panic prices.  
DRESS COATS at panic prices.  
PASTALOONS at panic prices.  
VESTS at all kinds of prices.  
NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.

Nov. 9, '62.

## 1862 Fall Millinery. 1862.

MISS McCREARY  
HAS just returned from the city and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, to which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections.

Oct. 21, 1862.

## Cheap.

OVER COATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, MONKEY JACKETS, MONKEY JACKETS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, DRAWERS, VESTS, VESTS, PANTS, PANTS, lots of them a little cheaper than the cheapest, all of our own making, to be had at the Clothing Emporium of  
GEO. AINOLD.  
Jan. 8, 1862.

## The Cheapest.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Costings, Junes Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery and a large lot of Carpeting, to be had at the cheap cash store of  
Nov. 3, '62.  
GEORGE ARNOLD.

## Military Goods.

STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.—I am prepared to furnish, at the lowest possible rates, Staff, and Line Officers with full dress HATS, indicating rank, SWORDS, SASHES, and other equipments. Officers are especially invited to call.

R. E. McCLINTY.  
Nov. 4, '62.

## Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BRYAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the old building, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

May 27, '62.

## Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts heretofore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 29th day of December, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

The first account of Jacob Monfort and Jacob Conant, Administrators of the estate of Peter Monfort, deceased.

C. X. MARTIN, Register.  
Dec. 1, 1862.

## JUST RECEIVED.

A Large Supply of Fall & Winter CLOTHING,  
AT PICKING'S.  
Nov. 11, '62.

## ROBERT MARTIN'S

TAILOR SHOP is in the Corner of the Square, at the old place. Care will be taken to have all work done right. Particular attention paid to cutting and repairing.

Oct. 7, '62.

## DOMESTICS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &amp;c., cheap



